

*Thalera protrusa.*

*Thalera protrusa*, Butl. Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. ii. p. 50, pl. xxxvi. fig. 10 (1878).

Four examples from Yokohama? in Pryer's collection. I captured a specimen at Fusan in June.

Hab. Japan and Corea.

*Thalera colataria*, sp. n.

Pale olive-green. Primaries have two wavy, whitish, transverse lines, the outer continued on the secondaries; there is an elongate discal mark on each wing. Under surface whitish, tinged with green. Fringes whitish, chequered with fuscous and preceded by a fuscous line. Outer margin of the wings crenulate, especially of secondaries, which are also angled at the extremity of the third median nervule.

Expanse 30-52 millim.

Specimens from Yokohama in Pryer's collection. I took the species in Satsuma in May and at Fusan in June, and I have received it from Gensan, Ningpo, the island of Kiushiu, Ichang, Chang-yang, and Moupin: taken in June in the three last-named localities.

*Distribution.* Japan; Kiushiu; Corea; Central, Western, and North-eastern China.

Similar to *T. protusa*, Butl., but easily separated by the chequered fringes, which are preceded by a dark line. In the Japanese specimen the outer margin of primaries is straighter than in the Chinese examples.

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

*Synegia purpurascens.*

*Parasynebia purpurascens*, Warren, Novit. Zool. i. p. 410 (1894).  
*Synebia rosearia*, Leech, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xix. p. 204 (1897).

*Stegania hyriaria.*

*Heterostegane hyriaria*, Warren, Novit. Zool. i. p. 406 (1894).  
*Stegania irroraria*, Leech, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xix. p. 203 (1897).

## Genus PSEUDOTHALERA.

(Warren, Novit. Zool. ii. p. 153 (1895).)

*Pseudothalera stigmatica.**Pseudothalera stigmatica*, Warren, Novit. Zool. ii. p. 154 (1895).

Warren describes this species from Western China, and records two male specimens.

*Opisthograptis discriminaria.**Aspilatis discriminaria*, Walk. Cat. Lep. Het. xxiv. p. 1073 (1862); Butl. Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. iii. pl. lii. fig. 9 (1879).Also described by Walker from Shanghai. It appears to be a form of *Opisthograptis semilutata*, Led.*Tephritis irradiata.**Aspilatis irradiata*, Walk. Cat. Lep. Het. xxiv. p. 1072 (1862); Butl. Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. iii. pl. lii. fig. 8 (1879).Described by Walker from Shanghai. It is probably specifically identical with *Tephritis arenacearia*, Hübn.*Perenia albinigrata.**Perenia albinigrata*, Warren, Novit. Zool. iii. p. 395 (1896).Warren describes a female specimen from Nippon, Japan. I think it is not specifically distinct from *P. foraria*, Guen.

## Genus SEBASTOSEMA.

(Warren, Novit. Zool. iii. p. 100 (1896).)

*Sebastosema bubonaria.**Sebastosema bubonaria*, Warren, Novit. Zool. iii. p. 100 (1896).

Warren describes one male specimen from Japan.

*Tosaura (?) pallida*, Warren, Novit. Zool. i. p. 380 (1894).

Warren describes this species from Japan, and places it in Orthostixinæ. I have not been able to see the type.

*Anaitis perelegans.**Carsia perelegans*, Warren, Novit. Zool. i. p. 398 (1894).Closely allied to *A. plagiata*, Linn., and possibly only a Japanese form of that species.

*Anaitis affinis.**Docirava affinis*, Warren, Novit. Zool. i. p. 398 (1894).I think this is not specifically distinct from *A. pudicata*, Guen.*Distribution.* China and Japan (Warren).

## Genus ATOMOPHORA.

(Alph. Rom. sur Lép. vi. p. 66 (1892).).

*Atomophora falsaria.**Atomophora falsaria*, Alph. Rom. sur Lép. vi. p. 66 (1892).

Alphéraky records one male specimen and three females from the province of Kan-sou, June and July.

*Hab.* Western China.*Rhodostrophia bisinuata.**Rhodostrophia bisinuata*, Warren, Novit. Zool. ii. p. 98 (1895).

Warren describes one female specimen from Japan.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

[The descriptions of figs. 1, 6, 12, and 18 in Plate VIII. appear in the present volume (xx.); the remaining descriptions to Plates VII. and VIII. were published in vol. xix.]

## PLATE VII.

- Fig.* 1. *Cryptoloba rivularia*, sp. n., ♂, p. 550.  
*Fig.* 2. *Eubolia similaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 554.  
*Fig.* 3. *Anaitis brunnearia*, sp. n., ♂, p. 553.  
*Fig.* 4. *Scotosia bipunctaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 555.  
*Fig.* 5. *Eustroma fractifasciaria*, sp. n., ♀, p. 563.  
*Fig.* 6. *Plemyria parvularia*, sp. n., ♂, p. 571.  
*Fig.* 7. *Scotosia multilinearia*, sp. n., ♂, p. 555.  
*Fig.* 8. *Naxa margaritaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 545.  
*Fig.* 9. *Scotosia latifasciaria*, Leech, ♂, p. 560.  
*Fig.* 10. — *interruptaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 560.  
*Fig.* 11. *Plemyria hastata*, var. *chinensis*, nov., ♂, p. 570.  
*Fig.* 12. *Eustroma pulchraria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 566.  
*Fig.* 13. *Lobogonia conspicuaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 551.  
*Fig.* 14. *Carige cruciplaga*, var. *extremuria*, nov., ♂, p. 552.  
*Fig.* 15. *Lygranoa grisearia*, sp. n., ♀, p. 549.  
*Fig.* 16. *Emmesomia parallelaria*, sp. n., ♀, p. 546.  
*Fig.* 17. *Eustroma propriaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 564.  
*Fig.* 18. *Plemyria bellaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 573.

## PLATE VIII.

- Fig.* 1. *Rhodostrophia (?) sinuosaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 108.  
*Fig.* 2. *Larentia fractifasciaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 658.  
*Fig.* 3. *Plemyria castaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 572.

- Fig.* 4. *Cidaria albipunctaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 642.  
*Fig.* 5. *Larentia nitidaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 657.  
*Fig.* 6. *Hydrelia distinctaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 80.  
*Fig.* 7. *Larentia grataria*, Leech, ♂, p. 656.  
*Fig.* 8. *Larentia (?) intersectaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 667.  
*Fig.* 9. *Photoscotosia fasciaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 672.  
*Fig.* 10. *Cidaria ferevidaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 646.  
*Fig.* 11. *Larentia tripunctaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 666.  
*Fig.* 12. *Hydrelia electaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 81.  
*Fig.* 13. *Cidaria postalbaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 645.  
*Fig.* 14. *Larentia costinotaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 670.  
*Fig.* 15. *Cidaria ochracearia*, sp. n., ♂, p. 643.  
*Fig.* 16. — *fulgidaria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 641.  
*Fig.* 17. — *subochraria*, sp. n., ♂, p. 647.  
*Fig.* 18. *Hydretia angularia*, sp. n., ♂, p. 82.
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## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 12, 1897.—Dr. Henry Hicks, F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'The Mollusca of the Chalk Rock: Part II.' By Henry Woods, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.

The first part of this paper, dealing with the Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, and Seaphopoda, appeared in the last volume of the Quarterly Journal (vol. lii. p. 68). In the present communication the Author gives an account of the characters, synonymy, and distribution of the Lamellibranchia: 29 species are recognized, 6 being new; the genera represented are:—*Leda*, *Nucula*, *Arca*, *Limopsis*, *Modiola*, *Inoceramus*, *Ostrea*, *Chlamys*, *Lima*, *Spondylus*, *Plicatula*, *Cardium*, *Cardita*, *Arctica*, *Trapezium*, *Corbis?*, *Martesia?*, and *Cuspidaria*.

In the concluding part the Author compares the fauna of the *Reussianum*-zone (Chalk Rock) in England with that of other European areas, particularly N.W. Germany and Saxony. In the latter country the number of species in some groups—particularly Gasteropoda and Lamellibranchia—is much greater than in England; this difference is probably due to the sea having been of less depth than in the English area. It is noticed that the species of Cephalopoda have a much wider geographical distribution than the other groups of the Mollusca.

Finally, by a study of the present distribution of the genera—particularly of those which form the predominating element in the fauna,—taken in conjunction with the other characters of the zone, the Author arrives at the conclusion that in England the *Reussianum*-zone was probably formed between the depths of 100 and 500 fathoms.